

CSC148 winter 2014

inheritance, Exceptions, special methods
week 3

Danny Heap

heap@cs.toronto.edu

BA4270 (behind elevators)

<http://www.cdf.toronto.edu/~heap/148/F13/>

416-978-5899

January 24, 2014

Outline

specialize software

raising exceptions

specialize flexibly

If we decided to extend the features of Stack, what's wrong with:

- ▶ modifying the existing Stack?
- ▶ cut-paste-modify Stack \longrightarrow MyStack?
- ▶ include Stack attribute in new classes

class declaration

we subclass (extend) a superclass (base class) by:

- ▶ declaring that we're extending it...

```
class NewClass(OldClass):  
    ...
```

- ▶ add methods and attributes to specialize
- ▶ other methods and attributes are searched for in superclass

override versus extend

you may replace **or** modify old code

- ▶ subclass method with the same name replace superclass method
- ▶ access superclass method with `OldClass.method(self, ...)`
- ▶ `__init__` is a special case — careful

richer communication

return types are not appropriate in all cases

- ▶ what's wrong with `IntStack` returning a “special” integer for `pop-on-empty`?
- ▶ `push` usually has return type `None`, but what if stuff happens?
- ▶ what if the calling code doesn't know what to do?

roll your own Exceptions:

- ▶ `class ExtremeException(Exception):`
 `pass`
- ▶ `raise ExtremeException`
- ▶ `raise ExtremeException('I really take exception to that!')`

what makes two stack equivalent?

Tell Python with `__eq__`

Your `__eq__` should really be equivalent: symmetrical,
reflexive, transitive

represent in a reproducible way

Tell Python how to represent your object with `__repr__`

Ideally, you should be able to cut-and-paste this representation to create an equivalent object